

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

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PART VII.

(Plate iv.)

In the present paper I record three additional blind species from Tasmania. Of these, one—*Anommatus 12-striatus*, Müll.—has presumably been introduced from England; a second—*Phycochus graniceps*, Broun, appears to be indigenous in Tasmania, but occurs also in New Zealand; whilst the third—*P. sulcipennis*, n.sp.—so far is known only from Tasmania. The number of blind species of Coleoptera now recorded from Australia and Tasmania is eight, as follows :—

CARABIDÆ.

- Steganomma porcatum*, Maccl. Queensland.*
Illaphanus Stephensi, Maccl. New South Wales.

COLYDIIDÆ.

- Anommatus 12-striatus*, Müll. Tasmania.

SCARABEIDÆ.

- Phycochus graniceps*, Broun. Tasmania.
P. sulcipennis, n.sp. Tasmania.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

- Halorhynchus caecus*, Woll. West Australia.
H. geniculatus, Lea. West Australia.
Tasmanica myrmecophila, Lea. Tasmania.

* Although its "eyes" are mentioned, this species is really without them. I do not comment further on the species, as I believe Mr. Sloane is about to do so.

It is remarkable that so far no blind Coleoptera have been taken in limestone caves in Australia. I have myself carefully searched for them in such caves in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania without obtaining a single specimen of any species. In the Jenolan Caves I have taken a spider in places that are (except for artificial light) always in total darkness, but have taken the same spider in the open under old rotten logs; in bats' dung at the same caves I obtained many dipterous larvæ, some of which developed into flies belonging to the *Muscidæ*; from the same dung I obtained many fragments of the common and introduced *Ptinus fur*; even, however, if these fragments were from beetles that existed for a time in total darkness and were not from the bats' droppings, it would be of little interest, as the species occurs in many out of the way places, such as cellars, cupboards, &c. In the Mole Creek Caves in Tasmania I have taken a small blind crustacean and a slimy phosphorescent dipterous larva; a very similar larva (I have not been able to rear either), if not the same, occurs under logs on Mount Wellington, and in other parts of Tasmania. In the twilight portions of caves I have taken a number of beetles, but these appear to have been accidental intruders; several spiders, however, appear to be confined to such places both in New South Wales and Tasmania, and at the Mole Creek and Chudleigh Caves a pallid, wingless, long-legged cricket with exceedingly long antennæ is very common.

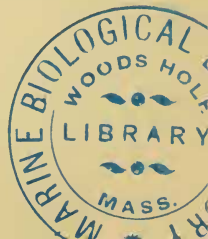
STAPHYLINIDÆ.

ÆDICHIRUS TRICOLOR, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 1.)

Cylindrical and shining. Red; abdomen (two apical segments excepted) black; legs flavous, apex of femora and base of tibiæ (but not the knees) blackish; antennæ flavous, but the joints usually slightly infusate towards the base. Clothed with rather sparse straggling yellowish pubescence.

Head with large scattered punctures, extreme base supplied with a feeble carina extending from near each eye to the neck.



Antennæ slender, extending almost to apex of elytra. *Prothorax* cordate, slightly longer than wide, the greatest width slightly more than that of head across eyes; with large punctures arranged in four irregular rows. *Elytra* scarcely more than one-half the length of prothorax and at its widest part considerably narrower, sides strongly rounded, apex conjointly semicircularly emarginate; punctures smaller than on prothorax and more evenly (although still irregularly) distributed. *Abdomen* slightly narrower at base than in middle; densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; four basal segments finely transversely corrugated at apex, the apical segment with a strong acute spine on each side. Posterior *tibiæ* with a comb-like series of setæ at the outer apex; joints of the front tarsi greatly inflated. Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, to apex of elytra 3 mm.

Hab.—Emerald, Vic. (Lea); Tasmania (A. Simson).

An apterous species, in build somewhat resembling (*E. Andersoni*, but (apart from colour) stouter, the head considerably larger, prothorax wider, with larger, sparser and more irregular punctures, apex of posterior tibiæ wider and with a more pronounced comb. The prothoracic punctures are large and of almost uniform size, although very irregularly distributed.

ÆDICHIRUS TERMINALIS, n.sp.

Cylindrical and moderately shining. Testaceous-red, appendages flavous, 5th and 6th abdominal segments (except apex of each) black. Clothed with rather sparse, straggling, yellowish pubescence.

Head with large scattered punctures, sparser on vertex than elsewhere. Antennæ rather slender, slightly passing base of prothorax. *Prothorax* elongate-cordate, noticeably wider than head across eyes; with moderately dense and large punctures. *Elytra* scarcely more than one-half the length of prothorax but almost as wide, sides strongly rounded, apex conjointly moderately emarginate; punctures smaller, denser and more regular than on prothorax. *Abdomen* very slightly narrower at base than in middle; densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures smaller on

the posterior segments; four basal segments finely transversely corrugated at apex; apical segment with a strong acute spine on each side. Posterior *tibiæ* with a comb-like series of setæ at the outer apex; joints of the front tarsi greatly inflated. Length $4\frac{2}{3}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Upper Ord River, N.W.A. (R. Helms).

A small apterous species in build resembling *Æ. Andersoni*, but the head narrower, prothorax with rather larger and more regular punctures, and the abdomen differently coloured. The punctures at the base of the four basal segments of the abdomen (on both surfaces) and less noticeably on the 5th, become more or less confluent, so that these segments appear to be supplied with numerous short regular longitudinal ridges. A somewhat similar appearance (but less pronounced) is to be seen in *Æ. Andersoni*. The prothoracic punctures show scarcely any trace of a seriate arrangement, except on each side of a scarcely traceable median space.

ÆDICHIRUS ANDERSONI, Blackb.

Two specimens from the Swan River, W.A., agree with the description of this species, except that they are somewhat smaller (7 mm. only).

ÆDICHIRUS PÆDEROIDES, Macl.

This species has ample wings; a character not noted in the original description. I have taken specimens on the Clarence River, N.S.W.

PÆDERUS SPARSUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Kiama, N.S.W.

P. ANGULICOLLIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

P. ANGULATUS, Macl.* *Hab.*—Tasmania, New South Wales.

P. SIMSONI, Blackb. *Hab.*—Tasmania (widely distributed).

P. TWEEDENSIS, Blackb. *Hab.*—Tweed, Clarence and Hawkesbury Rivers, Sydney, N.S.W.

* I prefer to regard this species as a good one, rather than as a variety of *cruenticollis*.

P. MEYRICKI, Blackb. *Hab.*—Geraldton, W.A.

P. CRUENTICOLLIS, Germ. *Hab.*—South West Australia (widely distributed).

P. AUSTRALIS, Guér. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

CAFIUS VELUTINUS, Fvl.

I have an unique specimen from Hobart that I cannot satisfy myself is distinct from this species; it differs, however, from the normal form in having the head moderately shining, and with its punctures much more sharply defined.

C. OCCIDENTALIS, Blackb. *Hab.*—Swan River, W.A.

C. SERICEUS, Holme. *Hab.*—Tasmania; West Australia.

C. AREOLATUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Tasmania; New South Wales.

HESPERUS HÆMORRHOIDALIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.

H. AUSTRALIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Tweed River, Windsor, N.S.W.

H. SEMIRUFUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Queensland.

PHILONTHUS SUBCINGULATUS, Macl.

This species is widely distributed in Australia. The Rev. T. Blackburn records it from Central Australia. I have specimens from Geraldton and Beverley, W.A.; Upper Ord River, N.W.A.; and Tamworth, Albury, Bathurst and Cootamundra, N.S.W. The types were from Gayndah in Queensland.

M. Fauvel has recorded it from Adelaide, New South Wales, Victoria, and the Paroo River, describing it, however, as a new species (*P. sanguinicollis*).

P. ANTIPODUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia.

P. LONGICORNIS, Steph. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia; Tasmania.

P. SORDIDUS, Grav. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia; Tasmania.

P. ÆNEUS, Rossi. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Sydney, N.S.W.

P. DISCOIDEUS, Grav. *Hab.*—West Australia; Tasmania.

P. XANTHOLINOIDES, Macl. Co-type.

P. NIGRITULUS, Grav. *Hab.*—West Australia; New South Wales; Tasmania.

QUEDIUS LURIDIPENNIS, Macl.

Specimens compared and agreeing with the types of this species agree with the description of *Q. semiviolaceus*, and also with a specimen sent to me under the latter name by the Rev. T. Blackburn. I have specimens from New South Wales and Western Australia.

Q. FEROX, Blackb. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

Q. ANDERSONI, Blackb. *Hab.*—Swan River, W.A.

Q. CUPRINUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Tasmania.

Q. SIDNEENSIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Tasmania.

Q. SULCICOLLIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia.

Q. RUBRICOLLIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Q. PICEOLUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

Q. DIVERSIPENNIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—West Australia (widely distributed).

Q. HYBRIDUS, Er. *Hab.*—West Australia; New South Wales; Tasmania.

Q. RUFICOLLIS, Grav. *Hab.*—Tasmania; New South Wales.

Q. ANALIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Queanbeyan, Windsor, N.S.W.

XANTHOLINUS OLLIFFI, Lea.

The Rev. T. Blackburn* states that this name is probably a synonym of *X. phœnicopterus*, Er.; but in this he is mistaken. I have numerous specimens from various parts of Australia and Tasmania, which agree well with both Erichson's and Fauvel's descriptions, and also with specimens identified as *X. phœnicopterus* by the late Mr. A. S. Olliff. Erichson's species has elytra

* Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust., 1902, Vol. xxvi., Part 1, p. 20.

of a semitransparent red, but with a beautiful violet or purple gloss. He says:—" *Elytris rubris, purpureo nitentibus.*" And again:—" *Rubra, nitore purpureo resplendentia.*" M. Fauvel says in his tabulation of the genus:—" *Elytres d'un beau rouge violace.*" The elytra of *X. Olliffi* are not at all red and transparent; they might be described as "black, washed with metallic-purple"; other differences are that in *X. Olliffi* the head is decidedly larger in both sexes, the antennæ shorter and stouter, and the elytral punctures much more strongly impressed. The only specimens of *X. Olliffi* I have ever seen were taken in a flood on the Peel River; whilst *X. phænicopterus* is a very widely distributed species, ranging beyond Australia.

XANTHOLINUS PHÆNICOPTERUS, Er.

A specimen from East Kimberley, N.W.A., appears to represent a variety of this species. It differs from the typical form in having all the tarsi, the anterior coxæ, and the four anterior femora red, and no part of the legs is quite black; the eight terminal joints of the antennæ are also decidedly reddish.

X. LORQUINI, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.

X. ERYTHROPTERUS, Er. *Hab.*—New South Wales.

X. CHALCOPHTERUS, Er. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Victoria; Tasmania.

X. HOLOMELAS, Perr. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.

SCOPEUS DIGITALIS, Fvl.

I have two specimens from West Australia (Swan and Vasse Rivers) that agree with the description (such as it is) of this species. The type was from Victoria.

S. OBSCURIPENNIS, Blackb. *Hab.*—Victoria; New South Wales; West Australia.

S. LATEBRICOLA, Blackb. *Hab.*—New South Wales (widely distributed).

S. DUBIUS, Blackb. *Hab.*—Tweed and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.

S. OVICOLLIS, MacL. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

LEPTACINUS NOVÆ-HOLLANDIÆ, Fvl.

This appears to be a synonym of *L. luridipennis*, Macl.

L. LURIDIPENNIS, Macl. *Hab.*—New South Wales (common and widely distributed).

L. SOCIUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Tasmania; West Australia; New South Wales.

L. FILUM, Blackb. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia.

SUNIOPSIS POLITUS, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 2.)

♀. Highly polished and somewhat depressed. Clear yellow, elytra and antennæ slightly paler than head and prothorax, palpi and legs still paler, mandibles reddish. Head with a few long hairs at base and sides, and two on each side in front and immediately in a line with antennæ; two long hairs and a few short indistinct ones on each side of prothorax; base of elytra with a long hair on each side. Abdomen with moderately short yellowish pubescence, becoming longer on sides and moderately dense at apex.

Head subquadrate; with a few small scattered punctures, but with much smaller and denser punctures invisible from most directions. *Antennæ* slender, slightly passing base of prothorax, 3rd joint longer than 2nd but shorter than 1st, the others slightly decreasing in length, 11th slightly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* oblong, angles rounded, apex very slightly wider than base, slightly longer and slightly narrower than head; with scattered and very minute punctures and with a series of small punctures on each side of middle and a few small ones (almost seriate in arrangement) on the sides. *Scutellum* small, semicircular; impunctate. *Elytra* little more than one-half the length of prothorax but at widest quite as wide, shoulders strongly rounded; each separately rounded at apex; the surface rendered slightly irregular by punctures, but these shallow and indistinct. *Abdomen* slightly increasing in width from base to beyond middle, 7th segment

suddenly much narrower than 6th; punctures small and setose, much denser on the basal than on the apical segments. Length 6, to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Donnybrook, W.A.

As the eyes are entirely on the upper surface of the head, the front tarsi simple and the body apterous, I have no doubt but that I have correctly placed this species in *Suniopsis*. From the description of *S. singularis* it differs in being smaller, and with the entire upper surface shining; there appear also to be slight differences in colour. In the unique specimen described there are five punctures on one side and seven on the other in the median prothoracic series.

SUNIUS APICIFLAVUS, n.sp.

Long and thin. Upper surface moderately (the head rather feebly) shining. Black; apex of elytra, apex of each of the four basal abdominal segments and all the appendages flavous. Clothed with short yellowish pubescence, the sides with sparse and rather long blackish hairs.

Head oblong, base rounded on each side; eyes projecting; sides suddenly narrowed in front of them and straight to apex; under-surface densely and regularly punctate throughout. *Antennae* long and thin, the 1st joint as long as the 2nd and 3rd combined. *Prothorax* depressed, ovate, longer than wide, narrower than head but exactly the same length. *Elytra* slightly narrower and shorter than prothorax, shoulders rounded, posterior angles rounded, apex inwardly oblique to suture; densely, rather strongly and almost equally punctate throughout. *Abdomen* long, thin and parallel-sided to near apex; densely punctate; lower surface of apical segment deeply triangularly excised in male. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, to apex of elytra 2 mm.

Hab.—Tweed and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.

Rather more than one-third of the elytra is flavous, the two colours being sharply defined and parallel with the apex, though not with the base; in consequence the line of demarcation approaches the suture obliquely. In an occasional specimen the

shoulders are feebly diluted with red. In appearance the species is moderately close to *cylindricus*, but is larger, the prothorax entirely black, the shoulders without epaulettes and more of the abdomen black. *S. cylindricus* is said to be a variable species, but of the (four) specimens that I possess the largest is considerably smaller than the smallest of the (nineteen) specimens that I have of the above species; moreover, I have never seen a specimen of *cylindricus* having the prothorax entirely dark. Sir Wm. Macleay says of it:—"This species seems to vary a good deal in colouring. The thorax and abdomen have brown marks in one of the specimens before me which are not to be traced in the other." In my own specimens the brown markings on the prothorax consist of a patch on each margin sometimes dilated towards the middle but never encroaching on the base or apex; on the elytra the pale basal markings in three specimens consist of rather large epaulettes, in the other the base is entirely pale, as in the type.

The head and prothorax in this and the two following species (as they are also in *guttula*, *cylindricus*, and *equalis*) are closely covered with comparatively large shallow punctures of even depth, each being supplied with a small central pit. These segments, in fact, appear to be closely reticulated or honeycomb-like in consequence of the walls of the larger punctures being perfectly uniform in height and disposition. I do not remember having seen similar punctures in any other genus of Coleoptera.

SUNIUS TRILINEATUS, n.sp.

Long and thin. Upper surface shining, the head and prothorax much less than the elytra and abdomen. Black; apex of each of the four basal segments of abdomen and all the appendages flavous; elytra flavous, the suture and a stripe on each side black with a bluish gloss, extreme margins infusate. Clothed with short yellowish pubescence, the sides with sparse and long blackish hairs. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

The build is much the same as that of the preceding species, except that the whole insect is slightly more robust. The punctures of the lower surface of the head, however, are considerably larger, deeper and more distinct, the prothorax is comparatively narrower and slightly longer than the head, and the elytra are slightly wider, with much sparser and larger punctures.

The lateral stripes on the elytra are wider than the sutural one and do not extend to the apex or base, whilst the sutural one is continuous from the scutellum (itself black) to the extreme apex; as it approaches the apex, however, it diminishes in intensity of colour. These markings are sufficient to distinguish it from all previously described Australian species.

SUNIUS BREVICOLLIS, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 13.)

Comparatively wide, feebly shining. Black; the extreme apex of the abdominal segments and all the appendages flavous; elytra obscure flavous with a brown stripe extending from each shoulder obliquely downwards, then curved round and increasing in width to suture, which it does not reach except at the middle (to which place from the base the suture itself is dark). Clothed with short yellowish pubescence, much more noticeable on elytra and abdomen than elsewhere, the sides with long and moderately sparse brownish hairs.

Head as in *S. apiciflavus* except that it is rather shorter and more convex, and that the antennæ are shorter and stouter, with the basal joint almost as long as the three following combined. Under surface with a distinct median line; punctures rather small but deep and clearly defined. *Prothorax* depressed, briefly ovate or subcordate, very slightly wider than long, the width of or but slightly narrower than head. *Elytra* scarcely, if at all, longer than wide, wider than head, sides somewhat rounded, shoulders and posterior angles rounded, apex inwardly oblique to suture; densely and rather strongly punctate. *Abdomen* comparatively wide and short, parallel-sided to about middle, thence

noticeably diminishing in width to apex; punctures smaller and sparser than in the two preceding species; under surface of apical segment deeply excised in male. Length 4, to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, Dalmorton, N.S.W.

In general appearance this species approaches to a number of species of *Lithocharis*, but the remarkable punctures of the head and prothorax are even more clearly defined than in either of the preceding species. The elytral markings are somewhat vaguely defined in places, but in appearance are somewhat like a W or a reversed M with the corners crushed inwards. A female specimen differs in having the head, prothorax and abdomen of an obscure testaceous colour, with the elytral markings absent on the entire basal half.

Owing in places to irregularity of the punctures, there appear to be a number of small subtubercular elevations on the elytra; in one specimen there are four of these in a straight line down the middle of each elytron, with two others close to the suture, and several near the apex; these small spaces are polished, and from certain directions very conspicuous, but they appear to be solely due to absence of punctures. Similar subtubercular spaces can be traced in most of the other species.

S. GUTTULA, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Tasmania.

S. ÆQUALIS, Blackb. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia.

S. CYLINDRICUS, Maccl. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

CRYPTOBIUM MYRMECOCEPHALUM, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 3.)

Narrow and opaque, but with certain parts shining. Piceous-black; abdomen piceous-brown, legs testaceous, knees and tibiæ darker, antennæ testaceous-brown, the terminal joints and the basal half of the 1st paler. Clothed with moderately long brownish pubescence, sparse on head, and still sparser on prothorax and elytra.

Head considerably longer than wide, widest across eyes (which are at about the basal third); with a deep median line from near base (where it is enlarged and almost pyriform) to clypeus, on each side of which it somewhat indistinctly diverges. *Antennæ* long and thin, extending to apex of elytra; 1st joint as long as the six following combined; 2nd slightly longer than the 3rd; 3rd slightly longer than the 4th, but shorter than the 5th; 7th-9th subglobular; 10th transverse; 11th obovate. *Palpi* long and apparently (only) two-jointed, the terminal joint being unusually small, and scarcely distinguishable from the true second joint. *Prothorax* considerably longer than wide, at widest almost equal to head across eyes, greatest width at about apical third, thence obliquely and strongly decreasing in width to apex, which is rounded; sides less rapidly (and with a slight inward curve) decreasing to base; very densely and finely punctate throughout; each side moderately close to middle, with a fine shining carina (vanishing at about the middle) curved round and joined at apex and base, and from the middle of base continued for a slight distance along the median line. *Elytra* distinctly longer and wider than prothorax, each side of base with a triangular emargination, apex conjointly widely emarginate, very densely and finely (more coarsely than the prothorax) punctate throughout. *Abdomen* subparallel to beyond the middle, the four basal segments densely and rather coarsely punctate, the 5th with smaller but moderately dense punctures; in ♂ under surface of 5th very feebly emarginate at apex, the 6th deeply and triangularly excised. *Meso- and metasternum* densely and rather strongly punctate. *Legs* rather long and thin. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra 3; variation in length 5-6 mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

A highly remarkable species, with head and antennæ strongly resembling those parts of many ants; the antennæ are also carried much as they are by ants. It may eventually be considered necessary to place it in a new genus on account of the position of the eyes, and the peculiar palpi, prothorax and elytra.

CRYPTOBIUM MASTERSI, Macl. (?)

I have two specimens from the Upper Ord River which I cannot structurally distinguish from this species, but which differ in having the antennæ and legs of a dull red, the basal half of the femora paler but still of a reddish colour. One of these specimens is a male, and has the 5th abdominal segment slightly emarginate at its apex, and with the 6th deeply and triangularly excised. Sir William did not describe the sexual characters of the types, and my three typically coloured specimens (from New South Wales and North West Australia) are females.

C. APICALE, Macl. *Hab.*—Behn and Upper Ord Rivers, N.W.A.

C. FRACTUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—Vasse, Swan River, Albany, W.A.

C. VARICORNE, Blackb. (cotype).

DICAX VENTRALIS, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 12.)

♂. Long, thin and shining. Black; legs and mouth-parts red; the mandibles somewhat darker, antennæ piceous, the base of nearly all the joints red. Clothed with rather sparse straggling brownish pubescence, denser (but still comparatively sparse) on abdomen than elsewhere; apex of elytra fringed with short golden hairs.

Head longer than wide; sides with large and moderately dense punctures, absent on median line and on clypeus, with numerous small scattered punctures more noticeable on clypeus than elsewhere; antennary tubercles large. Clypeus rather strongly depressed on each side. Mandibles fully as long as the head, the apices considerably projecting beyond each other when at rest. Antennæ moderately slender, not extending to base of prothorax, 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd-10th gradually decreasing in length, 11th slightly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* subcylindrical, narrower than head, apex truncate, posterior angles rounded; each side along middle with a somewhat irregular, but very distinct series of punctures of somewhat smaller size than

the large ones on the head, the sides (especially on apical half) with punctures of similar size, but irregularly distributed; elsewhere with a few indistinct scattered punctures. *Elytra* about once and one-third longer, and once and one-fourth wider than prothorax; sides very feebly inflated to middle; apex conjointly feebly emarginate, and with a very narrow raised rim, with rather large punctures in distinct series on the disc (about five series on each), but irregular on sides, the sutural row in a narrow depression with the punctures sometimes quite concealed. *Abdomen* parallel-sided to near apex; moderately densely punctate, the punctures rather denser on the margins than elsewhere; lower surface of 5th segment trisinate, the median sinus rather wider than the others, and simple, the outer ones each with a comb-like fringe of short dark setæ; 6th segment almost semicircularly excised. Length (excluding mandibles) 11, to apex of elytra 6; variation in length 8-12 mm.

♀. Differs in having a smaller head, with shorter mandibles, and with the abdomen simple.

Hab.—Beverley, Donnybrook, Newcastle, Swan River, W.A.

A very common species under logs and stones in the vicinity of water. It appears to be allied to *D. longiceps* and *D. cephalotes*, but has the legs of a decided red. The neck is normally concealed, but when exposed is seen to be closely covered with moderately large punctures; on its under surface they are larger but shallower than on its upper. The sculpture and clothing of the lower surface of the 5th abdominal segment in the male is most remarkable.

DICAX RUFICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Long, thin and shining. Black; the entire sterna (including the pronotum), the two apical segments of abdomen, the mouth-parts, coxæ, trochanters and tarsi red; antennæ piceous, the bases of the joints and the antennary tubercles and knees more or less diluted with red. Clothed with rather sparse, straggling, yellowish pubescence, becoming dense on abdomen.

Head longer than wide; with moderately large punctures, and with numerous smaller ones scattered about; antennary tubercles

rather small. Clypeus scarcely depressed on each side. Lower surface densely and rather coarsely punctate, except in the vicinity of the gular suture. Antennæ extending to base of prothorax, 1st joint almost as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd slightly shorter than 3rd, the others gradually decreasing in length. *Prothorax* suboblong, somewhat depressed, very slightly narrower than the head; punctures as in the preceding species. *Elytra* slightly longer and slightly wider than prothorax, apex conjointly feebly emarginate, and with a very narrow raised rim; with series of moderately large punctures on the disc, but irregular at the side. *Abdomen* parallel-sided to near apex, densely punctate (both surfaces); lower surface of 6th segment feebly emarginate. Length 8, to apex of elytra $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a smaller head and simple abdomen.

Hab.—New South Wales.

The colour of this insect is sufficient to distinguish it from all previously described species. The punctures on the clypeus are no sparser than elsewhere on the head. About six rows of punctures can be seen on the disc of each elytron; of these, however, the second row consists of but few punctures, which are usually placed beyond the middle, so that the first row appears to be separated from the 2nd (but really the 3rd) row by a considerable space; the true 4th row, though quite regular, contains considerably smaller punctures than the 3rd or 5th.

I have taken specimens of this species and its variety (described below) from flood débris of the Tweed, Clarence, Hawkesbury and Peel Rivers, but unfortunately I confused the localities, so that I cannot now say where each comes from; they are, however, all from New South Wales.

Var. *NIGRIVENTRIS*, n.var.

Differs only in being slightly smaller (7 mm.), and by having the abdomen entirely black.

MYRMEDONIA CLAVIGERA, Fvl.

M. Fauvel describes the abdomen of this species as blackish-piceous. One specimen under examination has the abdomen

entirely dark except that the apex of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd segments are reddish, but in three others (from New South Wales and Tasmania) the three basal segments are entirely of a rather bright red.

FALAGRIA PALLIPES, Oll. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Victoria; Tasmania.

F. FAUVELI, Sol. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Victoria; Tasmania; West Australia.

ALEOCHARA SPECULIFERA, Er. *Hab.*—New South Wales.

A. ACTÆ, Oll. *Hab.*—Sydney.

A. BRACHIALIS, Jek. *Hab.*—Sydney, Tamworth, N.S.W.

A. HÆMORRHOIDALIS, Guér. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Tasmania.

A. SEMIRUBRA, Fvl. *Hab.*—Whitton, N.S.W.

A. PUBERULA, Kl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; West Australia.

A. INSIGNIS, Blackb. *Hab.*—Bridgetown, W.A.

CORREA OXYTELINA, Fvl. *Hab.*—South Australia.

TACHYNODERUS AUSTRALIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Wide Bay, Q.

T. HÆMORRHOUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney.

CRYPTOMMATUS JANSONI, Matth. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

HETEROTHOPS PICIPENNIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Tasmania; New South Wales.

H. LATICEPS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney.

ANTIMERUS SMARAGDINUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Gosford, N.S.W.

CREOPHILUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Fab. *Hab.*—Common in all the Australian States.

MYSOLIUS CHALCOPTERUS, Oll. *Hab.*—Cairns, Q.

ACTINUS MACLEAYI, Oll. *Hab.*—Cairns, Q.

LATHROBIUM BIPARTITUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; North West Australia.

L. AUSTRALICUM, Sol. *Hab.*—Clarence River, Windsor, N.S.W.

SCYMBALIUM AUSTRALE, Fvl. *Hab.*—Whitton, Windsor, N.S.W.

S. SIMPLARIUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—New South Wales; Tasmania.

S. MICROCEPHALUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

S. ARCUATUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

DOMENE TORRENSIS, Blackb. *Hab.*—Windsor, N.S.W.

PALAMINUS AUSTRALIÆ, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney, Dalmorton, N.S.W.

LEPTOCHIRUS SAMOENSIS, Blanch. *Hab.*—Barron Falls, Q.

AMPHICHROUM AUSTRALE, Fvl.

This species may be obtained in abundance from many species of *Banksia** about Sydney. My specimens vary in length from 3 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

AMPHICHROUM SPINIPES, Fvl.

A very variable species as regards both colour and size. It is widely distributed in West Australia.

AMPHICHROUM ADELAIDÆ, Blackb.

I have five male and two female specimens from Tasmania which agree very well with the description of this species. In none of them is the breast dark, a character in itself sufficient to distinguish the species from the males of M. Fauvel's three species. In all of them the elytra are semitransparent, so that from certain directions the folded wings can be easily distinguished.

ELEUSIS PLANICOLLIS, MacL.

Specimens from the Tweed River, compared and agreeing with the types of this species, agree exactly with the description of *E. australis*, Fvl.

E. PARVA, Blackb. *Hab.*—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

* The three species with which I am acquainted were all obtained from species of *Banksia*

COLYDIIDÆ.

ILLESTUS GROUVELLEI, Reitter.

Herr Reitter (Verh. K. K. Zool. Bot. Gesell. in Wien, 1879, p. 508) states that this is a synonym of *Sparactus interruptus*, Er. This correction has been overlooked in the Supplementary Catalogue.

ANOMMATUS 12-STRIATUS, Müll.

At the roots of grass in my garden in Hobart I obtained numerous specimens (there are 19 before me now) of a small, blind, apterous Clavicorn. These were shown to Mr. J. J. Walker, who said they reminded him very much of *Anommatus 12-striatus*, one of the four blind British beetles. Subsequently Mr. G. C. Champion kindly sent me a specimen of this species from Kent, and on comparison I find the Tasmanian specimens identical with it. It is probable that the species was brought to Tasmania in earth with pot plants.

RHYSODIDÆ.

Hitherto but one species of this remarkable family has been recorded from Australia. I have now to add five others, all of which are very distinct. Together with the previously described *R. lignarius*, they may be tabulated as follows :—

Prothorax without lateral sulci.....	<i>planatus</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax trisulcate.	
Elytra acutely carinate.	<i>mirabilis</i> , n.sp.
Elytra seriate-punctate.	
Median prothoracic ridges shorter than lateral ones.....	<i>abbreviatus</i> , n.sp.
Median ridges no shorter than lateral ones.	
Median lobe of head continuous to base.	<i>lignarius</i> , Oll.
Median lobe terminating considerably before base.	
Lateral lobes of head transverse....	<i>trichosternus</i> , n.sp.
Lateral lobes longitudinal	<i>ichthycephalus</i> , n.sp.

RHYSODES ICHTHYOCEPHALUS, n.sp.

Black, shining; legs diluted with red.

Head deeply bisulcate; median lobe terminated considerably before base and impunctate; lateral lobes punctate, basal portion subreniform and feebly separated from the apical portion. Antennae with the 1st joint cylindrical and longer than wide, 2nd-10th transverse, 11th very little longer than wide. *Prothorax* deeply trisulcate; the ridges lightly punctate, of equal length and all swollen in middle, the two middle ones slightly converging towards each other at apex; lateral impressions narrow and running out at apex. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures partially effaced towards suture; interstices rounded, fifth slightly raised, posteriorly becoming subcarinate, waved and joined to the sutural interstice. *Under surface* with scattered punctures of moderate size, but large and rather dense on apical segment; each of the other abdominal segments with a transverse series of punctures, small in middle, larger and denser at sides. Length 6, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q. (Macleay Museum).

In general appearance not unlike *lignarius*, but the median lobe (which has an outline somewhat similar to that of a fish) of the head of different shape and terminated considerably before the base.

RHYSODES ABBREVIATUS, n.sp.

Black, shining; legs diluted with red.

Head irregularly impressed and divided into six lobes; the median lobe largest, suboblong, slightly produced in front (the apex just before middle) and continuous to base, near base impressed on each side; basal lateral lobes rather large and subreniform, and not very distinctly separated from eyes; apical lateral lobes long, narrow and feebly transversely impressed; apical median lobe small. Basal joint of antennae scarcely longer than wide, 2nd-10th transverse, 11th slightly longer than wide. *Prothorax* deeply trisulcate; the ridges impunctate and all swollen in middle, the median ones noticeably shorter than the

lateral; marginal impressions deep, continuous, and not very narrow. *Elytra* not much (but rather suddenly) wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, each puncture with a central pit; interstices narrow (the sutural rather wide) and each slightly encroached upon by punctures, the interspaces opaque. *Mentum* shining and lightly transversely wrinkled; rest of under surface of head and apex of prosternum opaque; mesosternum triareolate in middle; metasternum with a few coarse punctures on flanks; suture between 1st and 2nd abdominal segments deep in middle, 2nd and 3rd rather lightly transversely impressed near apex, 4th more deeply impressed, 5th coarsely and irregularly punctate. Length 6, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q. (Macleay Museum).

This species is also somewhat after the style of *R. lignarius*, but may be at once distinguished by the very different punctures and interstices of the elytra, and the short median prothoracic ridges. The marginal impressions of the prothorax might very fairly be regarded as sulci.

RHYSODES MIRABILIS, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 7.)

Black, shining; legs obscure piceous-red.

Head deeply bisulcate; median lobe very narrow posteriorly, and terminated considerably before base; lateral lobes large, feebly transversely and longitudinally impressed. *Antennæ* stout, all the joints transverse except the 11th. *Prothorax* decidedly elongate; deeply trisulcate; the ridges impunctate, the median raised towards the middle, noticeably wider than the lateral, and conjoined at apex; marginal impressions scarcely visible from above. *Elytra* scarcely wider than the widest part of prothorax, and very little longer than head and prothorax combined; base emarginate; suture depressed at base and apex, but perfectly flat in middle; each with three acute costæ: the outer commencing on each shoulder and conjoined at apex, the median one slightly shorter and thickened at apex, the inner one still

shorter, abruptly terminated, and nowhere thickened. *Under surface* impunctate; mentum transversely and longitudinally impressed; abdomen strongly convex, each of its segments deeply sulcate laterally, the sulci not traceable across middle. *Legs* much stouter than usual. Length 7, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Cairns, Q. (Macleay Museum).

A remarkably distinct species.

RHYSODES TRICHOSTERNUS, n.sp.

Piceous-black and shining; legs and outer margins of elytra diluted with red.

Head deeply bisulcate; basal lobes large; median lobe of irregular shape, and terminated considerably before the base, a feeble lobe on each side of its middle. Antennæ rather long, 1st joint almost as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd transverse, 3rd longer than wide, 4th as long as wide, 5th-10th transverse, 11th once and one-half the length of 10th. *Prothorax* considerably narrowed in front; deeply trisulcate, ridges impunctate, the median slightly narrower than the lateral, and almost conjoined at apex; marginal impressions deep and narrow. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures rather large, interstices rounded and feebly raised, the 8th thickened and conjoined at apex. *Mentum* strongly punctate; apex of prosternum opaque and pubescent, flanks coarsely punctate; middle and sides of metasternum punctate; each of the abdominal segments with a transverse series of punctures and lightly impressed, apical segment densely punctate. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (C. French).*

A comparatively large species with wide elytra. In appearance it resembles *R. ichthyocephalus*, but the antennæ are considerably stouter, and the 8th (instead of the 5th) elytral interstice raised posteriorly.

* Mr. J. J. Walker has recently shown me a specimen of this species which he obtained in an old rotten log near Hobart.

RHYSODES PLANATUS, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, shining.

Head deeply but comparatively narrowly bisulcate, lateral lobes large, feebly impressed on each side, and each side narrowly continued to in front of antennæ; median lobe large, of irregular shape, produced behind, but terminated considerably before base. Antennæ moderately long, 1st joint slightly, the 3rd and 11th distinctly longer than wide. *Prothorax* wide and flat, almost impunctate; with a deep and narrow median line not quite continuous to apex; each side of base with a large subtriangular punctate impression, from the middle of which a feebly impressed line is traceable almost to the middle of the disc; marginal impressions narrow and continuous. *Elytra* wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures of moderate size, interstices rounded and slightly raised, both punctures and interstices irregular near apex. *Mentum*, middle of prosternum and of metasternum with rather large and moderately dense punctures; abdominal segments not transversely impressed, but with rather numerous shallow punctures (except at base and apex of each). Length $8\frac{1}{4}$, width $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (C. French).

A large flat species, which may be easily recognised by the absence of lateral prothoracic sulci. The median lobe of the head in the unique specimen under examination is impressed with two rather large punctures.

R. LIGNARIUS, Oll. *Hab.*—Richmond River, N.S.W.

LEMOPHLEUS SUBOPACUS, n.sp.

Moderately densely clothed with short yellowish pubescence; subopaque. Testaceous.

Head transverse, moderately densely punctate, median line very feeble. Antennæ extending to posterior coxæ, 1st joint stout, not quite as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd stouter, and very little longer than 3rd, 5th-11th very feebly increasing in length. *Prothorax* transverse, anterior angles dentiform; densely

and moderately distinctly punctate; with two fine carinae on each side. *Elytra* with three (almost geminate) striae on each side; moderately densely punctate at base and sides. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Newcastle, W.A.

In general appearance (except as to its clothing) this species resembles *L. rigidus*. From some directions the sides of the elytra (rearwards from the shoulders) appear to be feebly raised.

LÆMOPHLÆUS UBIQUITOSUS, n.sp. or var.

♂. Glabrous, highly polished. Pale reddish-testaceous.

Head transverse, distinctly and moderately densely punctured; a semicircular impression in front, behind eyes a deep transverse impression, median line scarcely traceable. Antennae extending almost to apex of elytra, 1st joint stout, as long as 2nd and 3rd combined, 3rd slightly shorter than 2nd or 4th, 4th-10th subequal in length, 11th slightly longer. *Prothorax* transverse, sides feebly rounded, anterior angles dentiform, posterior briefly obliquely truncated; striae deep and distinct and with a foveate expansion in the middle of each, punctures distinct but small and rather sparse. *Elytra* feebly longitudinally concave on each side; punctures distinct on each side, but feeble along middle; sutural stria obsolete on basal third, the lateral near apex. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the antennae considerably shorter, with the joints (except the 1st) proportionately stouter.

Hab.—Bruni Island, Huon River, Ulverstone, Frankford, &c., Tasm.

In general appearance close to *L. rigidus*, but differs in being smaller and comparatively narrower. I am doubtful, however, as to whether it should not be regarded as a variety of that species, as the only tangible distinction I can find is that in the Tasmanian specimens the sutural stria terminates at about one-third from the base, whilst in those from West Australia this stria can be traced to the base itself; but even in this character there are intermediate stages. Of *L. rigidus* I have never seen

specimens less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length (the smallest size recorded by Olliff), whilst $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. appears to be the maximum size attained by *L. ubiquitousus*. It is of common occurrence under the bark of several species of Eucalyptus, and may be beaten plentifully into the umbrella from drying leaves. In his original description of *L. Australasie*, Blackburn says: "*elytris ante apicem fascia lata infuscata ornatis*," and again, "the wide blackish fascia occupying nearly all the apical half of the elytra." In a recent paper he says, "I have seen specimens in which the subapical infuscation is only slightly developed." In all the numerous specimens of *L. ubiquitousus* I have seen, the elytra are entirely of uniform colour. *L. rigidus* appears to be unknown to Mr. Blackburn, and is tabulated by him as having "Sublateral stria of pronotum very much deepened on its hind half;" it should, however, have been placed in the same division "FFF" as *Australasie*.

LÆMOPHLEUS PILOSUS, n.sp.

♂ (?). Clothed with short yellowish pubescence, moderately shining. Testaceous, head and prothorax slightly darker.

Head strongly transverse; punctures partially concealed; median line scarcely traceable. *Antennæ* extending beyond posterior coxæ, 1st joint stout, not much longer than 2nd, 2nd stouter and slightly longer than 3rd, 4th-10th feebly increasing in length, 11th about once and one-half the length of 10th. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex considerably wider than base; punctures dense and moderately large, but more or less concealed, lateral striæ partially concealed. *Elytra* densely punctate, each with four distinct striæ and with traces of others. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

From *L. subopacus* (also pilose and from W. Australia) this species may be distinguished by its less depressed form, but in particular by the anterior angles of the prothorax being rounded instead of dentiform.

LÆMOPHLÆUS TESTACEO-RUFUS, n.sp.

♂ (?). Scarcely visibly pubescent, shining. Uniformly testaceous-red except for a blackish cloud about the scutellum.

Head transverse, distinctly punctate; basal impression rather feeble, median line not traceable. *Antennæ* just passing base of prothorax, 1st joint moderately stout, not much longer than 2nd, 3rd-10th subequal in length and feebly or not at all transverse, 11th ovate, not much longer than 10th. *Prothorax* transverse, apex much wider than base, with or without a feeble longitudinal impression on each side of middle; densely and distinctly punctate, a single stria on each side. *Elytra* rather strongly punctured at sides, but feebly along middle, each with four distinct striæ and with traces of others. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Geraldton, Mount Barker, W.A.

A specimen which appears to be a female differs in having a smaller head and shorter antennæ, with the sides of the prothorax more rounded. In general appearance the species is close to *L. rigidus*, but the striation of the prothorax is very different.

LÆMOPHLÆUS EUCALYPTI, n.sp.

♂. Scarcely visibly pubescent, shining. Pale reddish-testaceous and with or without a slight blackish cloud about scutellum.

Head moderately large; punctures moderately distinct, median line not traceable. *Antennæ* terminated before base of prothorax, 1st joint stout, subglobular, not quite the length of 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd stouter and longer than 3rd, 3rd-8th subequal in length and feebly transverse, 9th-10th slightly larger, 11th briefly ovate, but about once and one-half the length of 10th. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex considerably wider than base, densely and regularly punctate; each side with a single stria. *Elytra* each with four distinct striæ and traces of others, the sides of the striæ feebly rugulose from punctures, interspaces very feebly punctate. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a smaller head and shorter antennæ, and the prothorax slightly longer than wide.

Hab.—New Norfolk, Tasm.

A small narrow species which was taken rather plentifully between the layers of woolly-bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) in company with a species of mealy-bug (*Dactylopius*) in July. It differs from the description of *L. Tasmanicus* in being smaller, narrower, and the elytra of different shape and sculpture.

LÆMOPHLÆUS PALLIDUS, n.sp.

♂. Almost glabrous, shining. Pale testaceous, feebly (or not at all) infusate about scutellum.

Head scarcely visibly punctate, median line absent, a feeble impression on each side in front. *Antennæ* extending to posterior coxæ, 1st joint almost as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd feebly transverse, 4th-10th subequal in length, 11th slightly longer. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, anterior angles subdentiform, apex noticeably wider than base; distinctly punctate, sides unistriate. *Elytra* not very distinctly punctate, each with three distinct striæ and with traces of others. Length 1(vix)-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a narrower head, with the 2nd-10th joints of the antennæ proportionally smaller and with the prothorax not at all transverse.

Hab.—Newcastle, W.A.

Of the *L. testaceus* type, but differs from that species in its smaller size and by the striation of both prothorax and elytra.

L. AMABILIS, Oll. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

L. ARTICEPS, Oll. *Hab.*—Inverell, N.S.W.

L. RIGIDUS, Oll. *Hab.*—West Australia (widely distributed).

L. TESTACEUS, Fab. *Hab.*—West Australia; New South Wales; Tasmania.

L. BISTRIATUS, Grouv. *Hab.*—Dalmorton, Richmond River, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

L. DIFFICILIS, Blackb. (cotype).

I had descriptions of the two following species prepared for publication when a recent paper by the Rev. T. Blackburn (in which they were described) appeared.

LEMOPHLEUS DIEMENENSIS, Blackb.

(Plate iv., fig. 14.)

The female (apparently unknown to Blackburn) differs from the male in having the head somewhat longer, with the eyes more distinct; the 1st joint of the antennæ stout, simple, and as long as the three following combined, the 2nd slightly longer and stouter than the 3rd, the 3rd-10th of almost equal length and width, the 11th slightly longer and thinner than the 10th; the prothorax is transverse with stronger punctures, and is nowhere wider than the greatest width of the elytra.

Hab.—Scamander River and Mount Wellington, Tasm. (between layers of bark of the Stringy-bark, *Eucalyptus obliqua*).

LEMOPHLEUS FRENCHI, Blackb.

(Plate iv., fig. 4.)

The 1st joint of the antennæ of this remarkable species is variable in the male; in the specimen described by Mr. Blackburn it was strongly curved but simple, in one of the specimens before me there is a small but distinct and acute projection at its apical third; in two others it is much less strongly curved at apex, thickened, simple and approaching the normal length.

Hab.—Hobart, Huon River, and Mole Creek, Tasm.

DRYOCORA WALKERI, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 5.)

Flat, highly polished, glabrous. Uniformly testaceous, front of prothorax narrowly infuscate or not.

Head strongly transverse, basal lobes large, their hinder margin level or almost level with front of prothorax, neck strongly constricted and below the general level; clypeus very little wider than long; with small scattered punctures—larger and denser on neck than elsewhere. *Antennæ* very little longer than width of head, basal joint stout, almost as long as the two following combined, 9th and 10th strongly transverse. *Prothorax* longer than

wide, apex much narrower than base, base obtusely rounded, sides subparallel on basal half; with small scattered punctures rather sparser than on head. *Scutellum* transverse, apex truncate; without or with but few small punctures. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, a distinct and continuous stria on each side of suture, elsewhere with very feeble traces of striation and with small punctures in feeble series. *Undersurface* with small punctures, the sides very finely aciculate, jugular region and prosternum finely transversely corrugated. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$; variation in length $4\text{--}5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Mount Wellington (J. J. Walker, H. H. D. Griffith, and Lea), Huon River, Hobart, Tasm. (Lea).

This species seems to be not uncommon in old rotting logs, where it may sometimes be taken in company with *Prostomis Atkinsoni*, Waterh. From *Prostomis*, to which the genus is undoubtedly closely allied, the basal lobes and simple under-surface of head will readily distinguish it. From the New Zealand *D. Howitti*,* Pasc., it may be distinguished by its much smaller size, much paler colour, sparser and smaller punctures, much less transverse clypeus, and by the 2nd-6th joints of antennæ not at all transverse. Seen from the sides, the disc of the elytra appears to be margined by a narrow continuous carina, but this is invisible from above. The elytral punctures, although as a rule larger than those on the prothorax, are very shallow and never sharply defined. With the head removed, the body resembles many of the *Cossonides*, especially of the genus *Cossonus*.

PLATISUS INTEGRICOLLIS, Reitter.

(Plate iv., fig. 6.)

The larva of this species is an extraordinary creature, especially as regards its tail segments; it may sometimes be taken in abundance under bark, often in company with the adults; when full grown it measures about one-half inch in length. The larva

* Mr. J. J. Walker has kindly given me a specimen of this species.

of *Ipsaphes bicolor*, Oll., is somewhat similar, but the tail segments are still more peculiar; I have not drawn it, however, as the only specimen I now have (and which is about one inch in length) has long been dried.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

PANELUS ARTHURI, Blackb.

This name is a synonym of *Panelus (Temnoplectron) pygmæus*, MacL. Both descriptions were drawn up from specimens taken at King's Sound by Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

LIPARETRUS TUBERCULATUS, Lea.

This species was referred to Macleay's Sec. i., Subsec. 3, c. In again examining the type, however, I see that it should have been referred to Subsec. 2, "Clypeus with the apex more or less tridentate," the clypeus being certainly tridentate, although rather feebly so. In general appearance it is close to *L. asper* of that Subsection, but the subapical tubercle renders it very distinct from that, and in fact from any other described species.

PHYCOCHUS SULCIPENNIS, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 10.)

Dark reddish-brown, front margins of prothorax and legs somewhat paler, antennæ flavous. Undersurface and legs and outer margins of elytra with long straggling pale hairs.

Head rather densely granulate but smooth posteriorly, front margin incurved, sides suddenly narrowed beyond middle. *Prothorax* widely transverse, base and sides rounded, apex indistinctly emarginate, with coarse irregular punctures, in places conjoined so as to form irregular transverse depressions. *Scutellum* minute, semicircular, impunctate. *Elytra* at base not much wider than prothorax, but considerably wider about middle, each with ten deep and distinct striæ, in which are moderately long narrow punctures; interstices wide, smooth and impunctate. *Legs* stout; front tibiæ with three large outer teeth, of which the

median is the largest, and with a long free apical spine; middle tibiæ with serrated sides, the apex very wide and with a long free spine, also with a fixed spur about half the length of the spine; hind tibiæ widest of all, the sides deeply sculptured, apex with a long free spine and a fairly long spur; tarsi pentamerous, the front pair linear and (when placed along it) not passing tip of the outer tibial tooth; middle tarsi stouter and longer, the 1st joint fairly wide, the 5th very thin; joints of the posterior (except the 5th) shorter and wider than those of the middle tarsi. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{3}{4}$; variation in length 3-4 mm.

Hab.—Hobart, Tasm. (At roots of plants growing in white sand close to Sandy Bay beach).

From the two described New Zealand species, the strong elytral sculpture will readily distinguish this species. Two of the specimens before me are so dark that they might fairly be called black, others are almost castaneous. On only one specimen can I see a few punctures on some of the elytral interstices; on all the others these are quite impunctate. The free spines of the tibiæ are not much shorter than the tarsi, those of the middle pair being the longest and of the hind the stoutest. The 5th tarsal joint under a Coddington lens appears to be without ungues; under a compound power it appears to be terminated by one or two setæ and these appear to be true setæ, so that there are probably no true ungues. Although there are eleven perfect specimens before me, I have not been able to see the antennæ sufficiently clearly to draw them or even to describe them.

PHYCOCHUS GRANICEPS, Broun.*

I have taken numerous specimens (with one exception, however, all dead and more or less broken and faded) of this species at the dead roots of plants (usually of the bracken fern) in sand hillocks near Sandy Bay.† These specimens agree with two from

* Broun, Man. N.Z. Col. Part iii., pp. 770 and 771.

† From the same place (close to Hobart), Mr. Walker, however, has taken several living specimens.

New Zealand given to me by Mr. J. J. Walker. Capt. Broun appeared to regard the genus as not having truly pentamerous tarsi,* but in one of my New Zealand specimens there are certainly five joints to the right middle tarsus, although the rest have the tarsi either broken off or with but three of the joints remaining; the apical joint, however, is thin—not much thicker than a stout seta—and apparently clawless.

MALACODERMIDÆ.

BALANOPHORUS MACLEAYI, Lea.

(Plate iv., fig. 8.)

A figure of this fine species is given, as no species of the genus (which appears to be fairly numerous in, and confined to, Australia) has hitherto been figured.

NEOCARPURUS IMPUNCTATUS, Lea.

(Plate iv., fig. 9.)

Figured for the same reason as the preceding species.

BOSTRYCHIDÆ.

Mons. P. Lesne having recently monographed the above family, and altered the generic names of all the previously described Australian species, a catalogue of the Australian and Tasmanian species may be acceptable. In this catalogue are given the localities so far as known, with references to Mons. Lesne's descriptions and figures. It has not been considered necessary to give here full references, as these have been given by Mons. Lesne.

DINODERUS, Stephens; Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1897, 321.

AUSTRALIENSIS, Lesne, Notes Leyden Mus., xix., 184; Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1897, 328—Northern Territory.

* It is true that in describing the genus he says, "Tarsi seemingly normal, all mutilated, three joints only intact;" but in describing a second species—*P. lobatus* (Man. Part v., p. 1114)—he says, "The tarsi are only triarticulate and are without claws."

BOSTRYCHOPSIS, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1898, 524.

JESUITA, Fabr. (*Bostrychus*, Fabr.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 524, fig. 137; p. 539, figs. 155, 156, 157: *B. Canarii*, Nordlinger—Australia (all States except Tasmania).

XYLODELEIS, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 524.

OBSIPA, Germar (*Apate*, Germar), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 525; p. 526, figs. 320, 321, 322, 323: *X. rufescens*, Murray; *X. serratus*, Lea (*Apate*, Lea), Lesne, *l.c.*, 1898, p. 440, fig. 40; *X. subcostatus*, Lea (*Apate*, Lea); *X. retusus*, Lea (*Apate*, Lea)—Australia (all States) and Tasmania.

XYLODECTES, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 536.

VENUSTUS, Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 540—Queensland.

XYLOTILLUS, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 540.

LINDI, Blackb. (*Apate*, Blackb.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 541, figs. 340, 341—Northern Territory, South Australia, New South Wales.

XYLION, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 542.

CYLINDRICUS, Macl. (*Bostrychus*, Macl.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 557, figs. 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia.

COLLARIS, Er. (*Apate*, Er.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 543, fig. 313; p. 559, figs. 377, 378, 379, 380, 381: *X. excavatus*, Lea (*Apate*, Lea); *X. bicolor*, Lea (*Apate*, Lea)—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia.

PERARMATUS, Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 562, figs. 384, 385, 386, 387, 388—New South Wales.

XYLOBOSCA, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 564.

BISPINOSA, Macl. (*Bostrychus*, Macl.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 564, fig. 390; p. 567, figs. 393, 394: *X. Macleayi*, Blackb. (*Apatodes*, Blackb.), P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, 1429*; *X. canina*, Blackb. (*Xylopertha*, Blackb.)—Australia (all States) and Tasmania.

* This name has apparently been overlooked by Mons. Lesne. It is undoubtedly a synonym of *bispinosa*; as, however, a genus (*Apatodes*) was erected to receive it by Mr. Blackburn, it would appear that *Apatodes* (1888) should replace *Xylobosca* (1901).

ELONGATULA, Macl. (*Rhizopertha*, Macl.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 568, figs. 395, 396, 397—West Australia, Queensland, New South Wales.

GEMINA, Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 569, fig. 398—Queensland.

LEAI, Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 564, figs. 391-392; p. 570, figs. 399, 400, 401, 402, 403—Tasmania.

HIRTICOLLIS, Blackb. (*Xylopertha*, Blackb.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 572, figs. 400, 405, 406—West Australia.

MYSTICA, Blackb. (*Xylopertha*, Blackb.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 574—South Australia.

X Y L O T H R I P S, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 620.

RELIGIOSUS, Boisd. (*Bostrychus*, Boisd.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 620, fig. 473; p. 624, figs. 476-477—Queensland.*

X Y L O P S O C U S, Lesne, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1901, 627.

RUBIDUS, Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 629, fig. 480—West Australia.

CASTANOPTERA, Fairm., Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 635: *X. affinis*, Brancsik—Australia (without exact locality).

GIBBICOLLIS, Macl. (*Rhizopertha*, Macl.), Lesne, *l.c.*, p. 627, fig. 479; p. 638, fig. 488: *X. viduus*, Blackb. (*Xylopertha*, Blackb.)—Australia (all States) and Tasmania.

CISTELIDÆ.

SYNTRACTUS VARIABILIS, Macl.

As Sir William Macleay has stated, the colour of this species is very variable. The under surface varies from a dingy testaceous-red to a dull brown; the legs are occasionally entirely dark, but usually the base of the femora is paler; sometimes the tibiæ and apex of femora are but little more than lightly infuscate; the antennæ vary from a rather light brown to almost black; usually the 2nd joint and apex of the 1st are paler than the rest; sometimes the three basal joints are quite pale. One specimen under examination has the entire upper surface dark, another has the

* This species was unknown to Mons. Lesne from Australia; but I have received specimens from the Macleay Museum as coming from Queensland. Subsequently I received specimens from Cairns, Q.

head and elytra dark, another the elytra only, another has the head and sides of elytra dark, another the head and apex of elytra, and another has the entire upper surface pale, except for a cloud on the basal half of the elytra.

HOMOTRYSIS RUFICORNIS, MacI.

I have a specimen from Somerset, Q, which agrees in all structural details exactly with the type of this species, but its antennæ (except at the sutures of the basal joints) and legs are entirely dark.

PYTHIDÆ.

LISSODEMA HYBRIDUM, Er.

I have this species from New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. In the last-named State it is exceedingly common, being frequently found under bark, in moss and on fence tops at dusk. In size it varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The male has a considerably longer prothorax than the female, and has it supplied with a median excavation, which is very distinct when viewed from behind; in the female this is scarcely more than traceable; the male also has the prothorax much narrower posteriorly. I have taken many pairs in copula.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

MYSTES PLANATUS, Champ.

A specimen (taken whilst struggling in a spider's web just after sundown) from Forest Reefs. N.S.W., either belongs to or is closely related to this species. It differs from Mr. Champion's description in having the eyes very slightly notched behind the antennæ, and by having four terminal joints of the front, three of the middle and two of the hind tarsi suddenly much paler than the others; the colour of the antennæ also diminishes in intensity from base to apex.*

* This note was sent to Mr. Champion, who wrote me as follows:—"I can hardly say that the eyes are notched in front, though they appear so when the insect is viewed in certain lights. There seems to be a slight depression for the reception of the base of the antennæ. As to the colour of the antennæ and tarsi, I do not see what you describe, but if present I should not attach any importance to it."

ANTHICIDÆ.

FORMICOMUS ELEGANS, Lea.

This species is an *Anthicus*; it was referred to *Formicomus* on account of its resemblance to the Rev. R. L. King's *Formicomus australis*, since referred by Mr. G. C. Champion to *Anthicus*. *Formicomus obliquifasciatus*, King, and *F. posticalis*, Lea, also appear to be referable to *Anthicus*.

MORDELLIDÆ.

MORDELLA COMMUNIS, Waterh.

M. TRIVIALIS, Waterh.

M. FUGITIVA, Lea.

M. ÆMULA, Lea.

M. RAYMONDI, Lea.

It may be possible that all or more than one of these names may be retained as distinct, but having a very large series of specimens before me from New South Wales (including many from Mount Kosciusko) and Tasmania, I have doubts as to whether they represent more than one species.

M. trivialis is supposed to be distinct principally on account of the pubescence of the head and prothorax, but I have specimens having this pubescence uniformly yellowish (as in the type), some having it mixed with grey or black pubescence and others having the prothoracic pubescence entirely dark.

In describing *M. fugitiva*, *M. Raymondi*, and *M. æmula*, I relied partly on size, but principally on the shape and length of the aculeus, but this organ (in some species at least) appears to be variable sexually; moreover, its shape is altered in appearance by the portion of the abdomen by which it is clasped at the base. The tibial spurs vary in colour from entirely dark to the apical half (or fourth) more or less diluted with red. The anterior legs are sexually variable in colour. The median zigzag fascia of the elytra appears to be exceedingly variable, but this variability is caused solely by the greater or less abundance of silvery (or

yellowish) pubescence and not to its shape; the apical spots are also variable; *M. communis* (I have a specimen from Mr. Champion which was compared with the type) is the form in which the fascia is frequently broken up. (I have specimens under examination which I believe to be this species and in which the median fascia is entirely wanting.)

Possibly it would be best to regard the species as one having many varieties, including the following :—

M. communis, Waterh. (type).—Size comparatively small ($4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 mm.), median zigzag fascia seldom complete and usually broken up into small spots and oblique stripes.

Var. *trivialis*, Waterh.—Size variable (5 to 8 mm.); prothorax with dense and uniform yellowish (or greyish-yellow) pubescence; median zigzag fascia always complete, but more or less variable at suture.

Var. *fugitiva*, Lea.—Similar to the preceding, but with the prothoracic pubescence yellowish only at base and apex; the apical spot on each elytron concave on the side facing the base. Size from 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Var. *æmula*, Lea.—Size comparatively large (7 to 8 mm.); pubescence much as in *fugitiva*, but the apical spot on each elytron nowhere concave.

Var. *Raymondi*, Lea.—Size comparatively small (5 to 6 mm.); the median zigzag fascia complete on the inner but entirely absent on the outer half of the elytra; aculeus and tibial spurs short.

RHIPIDOPHORIDÆ.

EMENADIA.

Mr. Blackburn (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1899, p. 56) remarks on the species of this genus : —“ I have not seen (even in some fairly long series) any variation in the colour of the head in any species.” I have a female specimen of *E. difficilis* in which there is a very distinct red fascia near the upper part of the head; on a very careful comparison with typical females, I can find no other differences, even in colour. In another species (possibly

E. tricolor), of six undoubtedly conspecific females, four have the head entirely red and two have it red and black, the colours being as sharply limited as in *E. capito*, but reversely placed.

EMENADIA PICTIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, abdomen and all the appendages paler; elytra reddish-brown along base, suture and margins, the sides each with three black patches: one basal, one subapical and the largest antemedian, the interspaces testaceous. Undersurface (and less noticeably the legs) clothed with fine sericeous pubescence.

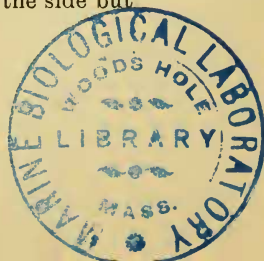
Head shining; strongly punctate throughout, but punctures denser near mandibles than near summit, the hinder slope very coarsely punctate; middle strongly raised and somewhat rounded. *Prothorax* very densely punctate, the punctures more elongate and confluent posteriorly than in front; base about twice the width of apex; posterior angles acute and projecting; sides lightly but distinctly sinuous; scutellar lobe shining and slightly raised. *Elytra* divided from before the middle, each impressed along middle; with dense and more or less elongate punctures. *Sterna*, especially the mesosternum, densely punctate. Length 9, width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Cairns (Macleay Museum) and Mackay, Q. (C. French).

The elytra appear to be supplied with six black and four pale maculæ. In both this and the following species the head is almost triangularly raised in the middle (this character alone is sufficient to distinguish them from all previously described Australian species), and the scutellar lobe presents an appearance as of having been supplied with a tubercle or spine that, being broken off, leaves a polished scar to mark its position.

EMENADIA SEMIPUNCTATA, n.sp.

♀. Black; abdomen, antennæ (in whole or in part), palpi, spurs and claws red; elytra pale stramineous, but each with three black patches: the first rather narrowly margining the base, the second (subtriangular) just before the middle and touching the side but



not the suture, and the third occupying slightly more than the apical third; suture and margins brownish. Part of posterior coxæ and of metasternal episterna stramineous. Undersurface and legs almost glabrous.

Head almost triangularly raised in the middle; punctures as in the preceding species, but rather coarser. *Prothorax* densely punctate, punctures larger but scarcely more elongate posteriorly; base less than half the width of apex; posterior angles feebly acute; scutellar lobe raised, sloping and polished behind; sides scarcely sinuous. *Elytra* divided almost from the extreme base, each strongly impressed along middle; the black portions with strong, moderately long and rather dense punctures, the paler portions polished and impunctate, except at sides and in the vicinity of the spots, where a few are scattered about. *Sterna*, especially the mesosternum, densely punctate. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$, width 2 mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia (Macleay Museum).

In shape and pattern of markings resembling the preceding species, but the punctures (especially of the elytra) very different in character. Of two specimens under examination, one has the whole of the antennæ whilst the other has only the basal joints pallid.

EVANIOCERA PERTHENSIS, Blackb.

This remarkable species is common in West Australia; I have it from Darling Ranges, Swan River, Pinjarrah and Geraldton. One of my specimens was taken whilst struggling in the embraces of a species of *Drosera*.

EVANIOCERA GERSTAECKERI, Macl. (*Ptilophorus*, Macl.),

I have two specimens of this species (obtained in copula at Tamworth, N.S.W., on the flowers of lucerne) that were compared with the types, and agree with them. The species supposed by Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895, p. 273) to be *E. Gerstäckeri* is very different, and is formally described below. Mr. Champion says of it:—"The pubescence has the appearance

of being rubbed off*in places, but it does not form definite markings, either on the thorax or elytra." He evidently thought it probable that Sir Wm. Macleay's description was founded on partially abraded specimens, but this was not the case. Macleay says:—"Elytra having a patchy appearance from the cinereous pubescence not covering equally the whole surface." This patchy appearance is natural, and much more pronounced in the female than in the male; on the prothorax the pubescence forms vague stripes. Each antenna is supplied with nine rami, the first being little more than half the length of the second, and placed at the extreme base of its supporting joint, so that a considerable space intervenes between it and the 2nd, the space being considerably greater than in *E. Meyricki*.

EVANIOCERA PALLIDIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂. Head (but not its appendages), prothorax, scutellum, and sterna black; elsewhere pale testaceous-brown. Uniformly clothed with fine whitish pubescence that appears to be much paler on the darker parts than elsewhere, and is nowhere linear in arrangement.

Eyes semicircular, very narrow, but not divided in middle, not widely separated in front. Each antenna with nine very long rami, the first close to and scarcely shorter than the second. *Prothorax* much narrower at apex than at base; posterior angles very acute, sides distinctly sinuous. *Elytra* with very feebly raised interstices. Length 6, width $2\frac{1}{2}$; variation in length 4-6 mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia.

Of the three specimens under examination, one was sent to me by Mr. Champion as "*Evaniocera Gerstäckeri*, MacL (?)" and was taken at Roebuck Bay by Mr. Walker; the others are from the Macleay Museum. They are all males; of the other sex, Mr. Champion says:—"The females have the elytra more elongate and darker in colour than in the males, and the antennæ testaceous."

CEDEMERIDÆ.

DANERCES.*

No species of this genus has hitherto been recorded from Australia. It is remarkable for the biflagellate 4th joint of the maxillary palpi in the male. Westwood described thirteen species from New Guinea and the Malay Archipelago,† and I have now to record one from Queensland.

DANERCES BICOLOR, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 11.)

♂. Narrow, moderately shining, densely and finely pubescent all over. Black (claw-joints paler); prothorax and elytra reddish-testaceous, the former with three black spots—a small angular one in middle, and a still smaller rounded one on each side; clypeus obscure testaceous.

Head with dense but shallow and indistinct punctures. *Antennæ* extending to abdomen, 1st joint slightly longer than 3rd, 2nd less than half the length of 3rd, 4th slightly longer than 3rd or 5th, the others feebly decreasing in length; 3rd-7th somewhat compressed, 8th-11th almost cylindrical. *Prothorax* longer than wide, shorter and wider than head, base and apex feebly incurved to middle, sides swollen in front, all the angles rounded, disc uneven; punctures as on head. *Scutellum* subquadrate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, and more than twice as long as head and prothorax combined, shoulders rounded, sides parallel to near apex, where each is separately rounded; densely and finely granulate; each with three raised and punctate longitudinal costæ, of which the outer one is shorter and less distinct than the others; sides and suture thickened. *Mesosternum* long, with a rather wide and continuous median ridge.

* Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1875, p. 228, pl. 7, fig. 3.

† By a curious oversight the hind tarsi of *D. bipartita*, Westw., are figured as pentamerous.

Legs long and thin; tibiae with two minute spines at apex. Length 10, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Unknown.

Hab.—Mackay, Q. (C. French).

The elytra are densely, finely and uniformly granulate throughout, although at first the granules appear to be nothing but (fairly large) punctures. I cannot satisfy myself that there are any punctures on the head and prothorax other than those from which the pubescence arises. In the type specimen the greater portion of the prosternum is pallid; in another it is entirely dark.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

CHRYSOLOPHUS FOVEATUS, n.sp.

Deep glossy black; club, palpi and claws of a more or less obscure red. Sparsely clothed with elongate whitish setæ; on the scutellum (where they are densest), base of prothorax and elytra becoming elongate, narrow scales.

Head densely and irregularly punctate and foveate, punctures smaller on vertex than elsewhere and behind eyes obliquely confluent; a deep impression from between eyes to prothorax. Rostrum coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures smaller between antennæ than elsewhere. *Prothorax* strongly convex, sides strongly rounded, with large, irregular foveæ. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, widest across shoulders, thence distinctly and regularly diminishing in width to near apex, posterior declivity abrupt; seriate-foveate, the foveæ usually much longer than wide, interstices irregular, the third near base raised into an elongate but not very distinct tubercle. *Undersurface* feebly or not at all punctate, except at sides. *Femora* dentate, the hind pair very obtusely so. Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, width $5\frac{1}{4}$; variation in length 12- $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Kurrajong (G. Masters) and Sydney, N.S.W. (W. W. Froggatt).

There are far too many differences in the shape, sculpture and clothing of this species for it to be regarded even as an extreme

variety of *C. spectabilis*, variable as is that species. Seen from above, the head of *C. foveatus* appears to be in two distinct lobes, whilst that of *C. spectabilis* is regularly convex; the apex of the rostrum is always narrower; the punctures and foveæ are very much larger, those on the prothorax and elytra being fully twice as large as in *C. spectabilis*: on the elytra of the latter species the foveæ are usually subquadrate, whilst in *C. foveatus* they seldom are; the elytra are much less parallel-sided (they might fairly be called wedge-shaped) than in *C. spectabilis*, and the posterior declivity is much more abrupt (fully 15° nearer to the perpendicular); the scutellum is only about half the size of that of *C. spectabilis*, the prothorax is much more convex, and the punctures of the under surface are very different. The body in *C. foveatus* at the hind coxæ is deeper than wide, whilst in *C. spectabilis* it is there distinctly wider than deep. The clothing (apart from colour) is essentially different as on the under surface, legs and head it is never squamose, whilst such scales as are present on the elytra are always elongate (in *C. spectabilis* the paler scales are more or less oval) and are never (in the three specimens before me) in spots; on all three, however, they form a feeble and obscure fascia at the apical third. There are also no black scales such as are usually present (and rather dense) in the elytral punctures or foveæ of *C. spectabilis*.

CHRYSOLOPHUS SPECTABILIS, Dej.

This species occurs in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The clothing (which is of a peculiarly soft lustrous nature and has caused the species to be named the "Australian diamond-beetle") varies from a pale yellowish-green to deep blue, but in the majority of specimens is of a decided green. In addition to the green scales, however, there are some deep black ones, but these are smaller and not visible to the naked eye. The size varies from 10 to 28 mm.

The green scales are sometimes almost confined to the punctures, at other times they almost entirely conceal the derm. Mr. J. G. O. Tepper has given me some specimens from Kangaroo

Island in which the greenish scales have entirely disappeared, leaving only a feeble line of white scales on the prothorax and elytral suture.

SCOLYTIDÆ.

HYLESINUS FICI, n.sp.

(Plate iv., fig. 15.)

♂. Oblong-elliptic, opaque. Dark reddish (or purplish) brown, sterna black, antennæ (club excepted), parts of legs and abdomen reddish. Densely and finely punctate all over. Densely clothed with short greyish pubescence, the elytra with exceedingly short and dense pubescence, but in addition each interstice with two or three very irregular rows of short, whitish, decumbent setæ.

Head concave in front. Eyes about three times as wide as long. Scape about as long as club; club with its first two joints transverse and much wider at apex (each side of which is produced) than at base, the third obpyriform. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded, apex much narrower than base and feebly or not at all incurved to middle, base bisinuate; with or without traces of a feeble median elevation; apical third with small granules in irregular transverse series. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and not twice as long, each raised and rather strongly separately rounded at base; punctate-striate, the punctures comparatively small; interstices wide and feebly separately convex; base and suture near base with small granules. *Tibiæ* wide, the four hind ones with a serrated (or dentate) outer ridge, the front ones deeply notched for the tarsi and with two large teeth at and near apex, the apical one largest; between these and base about six small teeth; claw-joint not much longer than the rest (which are rather wide) combined. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, width 2 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat larger, with the head flat or gently convex, and having shorter pubescence, and with the anterior tarsi narrower.

Hab.—Sydney, Narrabeen, National Park, N.S.W.

The legs are somewhat variable in colour; usually, however, the front femora and tibiæ, and the middle femora are darker than

the rest. The prothorax is usually darker than the elytra, but its base and sides are frequently diluted with red. From some directions each side of the prothorax at the base usually appears to have a patch of silvery pubescence. Even when the elytra are intentionally abraded, their seriate punctures are seen to be rather small and at most only about one-third the width of the interstices, whilst with the clothing present they appear much smaller; in fact, on many specimens they cannot even be traced. Seen from in front or behind the base of the elytra appears to be serrated with a rather deep notch at the position of the scutellum. In both sexes the head is occasionally feebly longitudinally ridged in front, but this ridge is never distinct. In the male the excavated portion is horseshoe-shaped and has longer clothing than elsewhere.

This species attacks various species of *Ficus*, both wild and cultivated; the terminal shoots are drilled so as to be destroyed, but the bark and wood, especially of the Port Jackson Fig, are also attacked. It is probably the species mentioned by Mr. Tryon* as attacking the terminal shoots of fig, and as being probably allied to *Phlaeotribus*. Mr. Froggatt† has figured and described it as *Hylesinus porcatus*, Chp. It cannot, however, be that species, which is described as being much smaller ($2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.) with the prothorax almost twice as wide as long and granulate at the sides (not in front as in *H. fici*), but in particular by the elytra being deeply crenate-striate, with the striae and interstices subequal in width.

PLATYPUS OMNIVORUS, n.sp.

♂. Cylindrical, shining. Reddish-brown, apical third of elytra and the abdomen darker, rest of under surface and the appendages paler. Apical portion of elytra with short, dense, setose, seriate pubescence; head, front margins of prothorax, under surface and legs rather sparsely pubescent.

* Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Queensland, Vol. i., 1894.

† Agric. Gaz. N.S. Wales, Vol. x., p. 268, and plate facing p. 268.

Head densely and shallowly punctate; face feebly concave. Scape more than twice the length of funicle, and about one-fourth shorter than club, the latter large and briefly oval. *Prothorax*: distinctly longer than wide, sides incurved to middle, with small sparse punctures becoming denser and larger at base and apex. *Elytra* almost twice the length of prothorax, sides feebly inflated about middle, and suddenly diminishing near apex, each at apex with two conical projections, of which the largest is at apex itself and almost perpendicular, the other is just above it and projects slightly outwards; there is also a minute inner projection; feebly seriate-punctate, the interstices very feebly punctate, the series of punctures in scarcely defined striæ on basal half, but beyond the middle the striæ become deep and very distinct, with the interstices blackish and opaque. *Under surface* sparsely punctate, the apical segment, however, densely punctate. *Legs* stout; tibiæ obliquely ridged; tarsi long and thin. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the head more distinctly punctate, the vertex with a narrow shining carina (scarcely traceable in the male), the elytra rounded posteriorly and without conical projections, the summit of the posterior declivity densely granulate, and the sides (except at apex) perfectly parallel.

Hab.—Tasmania, widely distributed.

This species attacks practically all the native trees and many cultivated ones, including the apple, plum and apricot. Trees of *Acacia decurrens* and *A. dealbata* that have been stripped of bark, and Eucalypts that have been ring-barked, are soon riddled by it; even long dead wood is sometimes attacked. Perfectly healthy fruit trees are sometimes attacked and rather seriously injured by them, especially when in the vicinity of new clearings.

Although so common in Tasmania, I have seen it from nowhere else. From the previously described species the apical third of the elytra renders it abundantly distinct.

PLATYPUS AUSTRALIS, Chp.

The female of this species, as such, was unknown to Chapuis. I have taken numerous specimens of both sexes (some in copula) on the Tweed and Richmond Rivers, and it appears to me that the

description of *P. crenatus*, Chp. (of which the male, as such, was unknown to Chapuis) was founded on its female.

XYLOPERTHA (?) COMPRESSA, Lea; X. (?) HIRSUTA, Lea; X. (?)
PARVA, Lea.

These appear to belong to the genus *Xyleborus*. I informed Mons. P. Lesne of this fact some years ago, and he wrote me that he had made the necessary correction; but if his note has been published, I have not seen it.

AMASA THORACICA, Lea.

This is Erichson's *Tomicus truncatus*. It belongs to the same genus as Eichhoff's *Xyleborus solidus*; the latter species has been figured by Mr. French in his 'Handbook of the Destructive Insects of Victoria' (Part i., Pl. iv.) as *Apate collaris*, Er.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

CHALCOLAMPRA RUFINODA, n.sp.

Deep glossy black; prothorax with two, each elytron with about twelve, red tubercles. Antennæ tarsi and inner apex of tibiæ pubescent.

Head with a few irregular punctures; clypeus subcircular, from its posterior suture three impressed lines extending backwards, of which the median one becomes subfoveate near the vertex. Antennæ moderately stout, passing intermediate coxæ, 1st joint subglobular, as long as the 5th. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, anterior angles produced, posterior obtuse, sides rounded but incurved at middle; each side with two large rounded tubercles, of which the largest is red, and occupies the apical two-fifths; the second is just behind the middle, black, and not half the size of the front one; surface elsewhere uneven, and with large irregularly distributed punctures. *Scutellum* feebly transverse, smooth, impunctate. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, widest beyond middle, with large punctures in very irregular series; each with two rows of large red tubercles. *Legs* stout, tarsi with basal joint inflated. Length 8, width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Summit of Mount Wellington, Tasm.

I have seen but two perfect specimens of this species, both of which were taken (in January, 1902) by Mr. J. J. Walker, who kindly presented one of them to me. Both Mr. H. H. D. Griffith and myself, however, have seen numerous fragments of it under stones, but only on the plateau at the summit. The species is certainly the finest of the genus; it is allied to *C. pustulata*, Baly, but differs in its entirely black colour except for the red tubercles; these also are larger, of different number, shape and position, and all are true rounded tubercles, whilst some of those of *C. pustulata* appear as thickened portions of interstices; the antennæ and legs are stouter, the punctures more numerous, larger and more irregular, and the outline of the prothorax is very different. The reddish tubercles are much the same colour as sealing wax; they vary both on different individuals, and on the right and left side; the largest one on the elytra is always on the shoulder, and is not much smaller than the larger ones on prothorax; they appear in two irregular rows on each elytron, except at the apex, where a single one only is to be seen; the average is six in each row, but the number on each elytron varies from eleven to fifteen; they are always circular, except where two are more or less conjoined.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Fig. 1.—*Edichirus tricolor*, Lea.
- Fig. 2.—*Suniopsis politus*, Lea.
- Fig. 3.—*Cryptobium myrmecocephalum*, Lea.
- Fig. 4.—*Lamophlaus Frenchi*, Blackb.
- Fig. 5.—*Dryocora Walkeri*, Lea.
- Fig. 6.—*Platisus integricolis*, Reitter; larva.
- Fig. 7.—*Rhysodes mirabilis*, Lea.
- Fig. 8.—*Balanophorus Macleayi*, Lea.
- Fig. 9.—*Neocarpurus impunctatus*, Lea.
- Fig. 10.—*Phycochus sulcipennis*, Lea.
- Fig. 11.—*Danercus bicolor*, Lea.
- Fig. 12.—*Dicax ventralis*, Lea; apex of 5th ventral segment.
- Fig. 13.—*Sunius brevicollis*, Lea; punctures of head.
- Fig. 14.—*Lamophlaus Diemenensis*, Blackb.; antenna.
- Fig. 15.—*Hylesinus fici*, Lea; antenna.